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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Global Volunteers

(Special; 1999)

PART I. Introduction

i) Global Volunteers is committed to the vision of the United Nations and the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals. Global Volunteers' vision is to help build a foundation for world peace through mutual international understanding; recognizing that the mere absence of war is not peace and peace without justice is no peace at all. Our mission is to encourage and enable volunteers to spend time working with and learning from and about local people in communities throughout the world. We strive to realize our vision and implement our mission by offering assistance to sustainable, community-driven human and economic development projects and by supporting local people in their struggle for self-reliance. Consistent with the principles of community-driven development, Global Volunteers only does what local people ask us to do. The work encompasses four major categories, all focusing on children and the Millennium Development Goals: 1) teaching conversational English to students ranging from primary schools to universities; 2) caring for at-risk children of all ages ranging from those in "failure-to-thrive" clinics to orphanage residents; 3) helping build and maintain facilities such as schools, orphanages, community centers, and clinics, and 4) providing public health education to rural medical aids and health care to children and their parents.

Global Volunteers works only at the invitation of, and in collaboration with, local and national host organizations and community partners in civil society, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government ministries, village leaders, mayors and city councils, religious organizations, universities, health facilities, and American Indian reservations. As volunteers work hand-in-hand with local people, they discover that although differences exist – religion, race, ethnicity, skin color, language, culture, and political and economic systems – we are all far more alike than different. This discovery often results in volunteers and local people becoming friends. That is the essence of Global Volunteers work because friendship is the foundation for peace and justice in our world. We call it "waging peace one person at a time".

ii) During the reporting period, the number of volunteers serving with us increased by almost 50 percent over the previous four year period and annual revenues increased by 40 percent from the final year of the last Quadrennial Report. Global Volunteers provided nearly 7,000 short-term volunteers to work on long-term development projects in over 125 communities in 22 countries. Global Volunteers expanded its efforts to Australia, Brazil, Hungary, and Peru, and suspended work in Spain, Ukraine, and Viet Nam. Work continues in China, the Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Poland, Romania, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the United States of America. The Board of Directors of Global Volunteers resolved to increase participation in United Nations programs and activities. As a result, a line item was added to the 2007 fiscal year budget to support increased participation by Global Volunteers representatives in United Nations activities.

PART II. Contribution of Global Volunteers to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

The 57th annual Department of Public Information (DPI)/ Non Governmental Organization (NGO) Conference 8-10 September 2004, New York, United States. Global Volunteers attended.

The 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference 7-9 September 2005, New York, United States. Global Volunteers attended.

The 59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference 6-8 September 2006, New York, United States. Global Volunteers attended.

The United Nations General Assembly and Non-Governmental Organization Relations Forum, 21 November 2006, New York, United States. Global Volunteers attended.

Also, Global Volunteers Treasurer, met with Special Adviser on NGO relations to the President of the Assembly to discuss increased Global Volunteers participation in the United Nations on 16 November, 2006 in New York, United States.

Other meetings

The Conference of NGO's (CONGO), Education Committee meeting 19 May 2006, New York, United States. Global Volunteers participated.

The Conference of NGO's (CONGO), Education Committee meeting 9 November 2006, New York, United States. Global Volunteers participated.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

On 26 April, 2006 Global Volunteers sent a letter to UNICEF (the United Nations Children's Fund) Director in New York, United States applying for Consultative Status. On 14 August, 2006 Global Volunteers Treasurer met with UNICEF Director in New York, United States, confirming UNICEF Director's receipt of letter of application and discussing Global Volunteers intentions. Global Volunteers Treasurer was told a decision on the application would be forthcoming. Over a period of months, Global Volunteers Treasurer sought a definitive response to Global Volunteers letter of application via telephone calls and a visit to UNICEF Assistant to Director. We do not have further information as to why we have not received a response to this application.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Global Volunteers contributed to the Millennium Development Goals in the following regions: Central America, South America, North America, Europe, Africa, and Asia-Pacific. Examples include:

Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Target 2. Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

- Children fed or given nutritional care: 1,055
- Nutrition training for mothers: 500
- Monetary amount of food provided: $193,000

Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education

Target 3. Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

- Classrooms built or renovated: 151
- Teachers trained (conversational English): 904
- Text books supplied: 10,470
- Dormitories built or renovated: 31
- Dormitory beds supplied: 475
- School desks supplied: 292
- Students taught conversational English by volunteers: 118,000
- Students taught Math and Science by volunteers: 36,000

Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality

Target 5. Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five

- Well-baby checkups provided: 1,450
- Children immunized: 2,680
- Medical equipment supplied: medication, sphygmomanometer, thermometers, hematology analyzer, baby scales, humidifiers, blood pressure cuffs, telescopes, stethoscopes, syringes, and medical reference books
- Additional childcare workers salaries provided: 7
- Volunteers who provided childcare: 1,354
- Number of children who received additional care from volunteers: 3,902
- Number of full days of childcare provided: 12,675
- Homes built or renovated including teacher housing: 73
- Improved cooking system provided: 4

Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health

Target 6. Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

- Expectant mothers given prenatal care: 1,672

Goal 6. Combat HIV / AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases

Target 7. Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV / AIDS

- Public heath education administered (total villagers served): 2,586

Target 8. Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

- Public heath education administered (total villagers served): 2,586
- Provision of general medical care (total community members served): 3,045
- Number of 'Where There Is No Doctor' texts supplied to Rural Medical Aids: 26
- Immunizations provided: 686
- Malaria treatment provided: 3,200
- Mosquito nets distributed: 320

Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources

- Elimination of invasive non-native plants: 201 acres in Australia
- Local building materials used: 100% local building materials used in Costa Rica, the United Republic of Tanzania, Ghana and China

Target 10. Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation

- Drinking water systems established in villages in Costa Rica 2; India 1; and China 1.
- School sanitary services established in villages in Costa Rica 3 and China 1.

Target 11. Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020

- Numbers of children cared for: 1,285 in Brazil, China, Ecuador, India and Peru.

2. International Association of Peace Messenger Cities

(Special; 1995)

INTRODUCTION

The General Assembly of the United Nations designated 62 cities as Peace Messenger Cities based upon the activities for peace encouraged by the city administrations. Upon the encouragement of the then Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar, the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities (IAPMC) was organized. IAPMC now has 100 cities worldwide, including all the continents. By formal agreement with the Secretary-General's office, IAPMC can accept new cities based upon the original criteria: support of the Charter of the United Nations; initiate activities for peace within the city.

IAPMC encourages the cities to organize activities in the schools and communities on United Nations International Day of Peace; United Nations Day and in commemoration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The International Association of Peace Messenger Cities was one of the original collaborators with the Culture for Peace program of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Many cities continue to participate in this program.

The International Association of Peace Messenger Cities collaborates with other international organizations, including Abolition 2000, Mayors for Peace and United Towns and Local Authorities, in their United Nations activities and, as a founding member of the Landmines Campaign, we continue our collaboration.

CONTRIBUTION of IAPMC TO THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Every Annual General Assembly of IAPMC features a keynote speaker from the United Nations dealing with the theme of the Assembly; Human Rights, Sustainable Development, Rights of the Child, Disarmament. In addition, the Secretaries General traditionally issue a statement or produce a special video to open IAPMC Assemblies.

2003

Participated in 56th Annual NGO/DPI Conference entitled "Human Security and Dignity: Fulfilling the Promise of the United Nations," United Nations Headquarters, New York, New York, United States of America; 8-10 September 2003.

Organized Press Conference; United Nations Headquarters; "Upholding the Charter of the United Nations and International Law"; 10 September 2003.

Organized and Moderated NGO Meeting: "Uniting for Peace; Upholding the Charter of the United Nations and International Law; Church Plaza; New York, New York, United States, 10 September 2003.

Participated in 59th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Committee Meeting held in Geneva, Switzerland from 17 March to 25 April 2003.

Collaborated with member city, Slovenj-Gradec, Slovenia, in United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization's International Children's Art Competition 2003.

Organized Meeting; "The Reform of the United Nations"; New Haven, Connecticut, United States; Alfred L. Marder, President, International Association of Peace Messenger Cities, 10 November 2003.

2004

Participated in 57th Annual NGO/DPI Conference entitled, "Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action," United Nations Headquarters, New York, New York, United States, 8-10 September 2004.

Organized General Assembly of International Association of Peace Messenger Cities, keynote address by James O. C. Jonah, former Under Secretary General of Political Affairs, United Nations; "The United Nations and World Peace"; 10 September 2003; New Haven, Connecticut, United States.

Organized Meeting: "The United Nations, Today, Tomorrow," by Dr. Abiodun Williams, Head of Strategic Planning Unit, Executive Office, United Nations Secretary-General; United Nations Headquarters, New York, New York, United States; 11 September 2004.

Organized Meeting: "The Status of Disarmament," by Dr. Randy Rydell, Senior Political Affairs Officer, Under-Secretary General for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations Department of Disarmament; United Nations Headquarters, New York, New York, United States; 11 September 2004.

Participated in Preparatory Meetings of the General Assembly on Nuclear Proliferation Treaty; United Nations Headquarters, New York, New York, United States; 2-27 May 2004.

2005

Participated in the 58th Annual NGO/DPI Conference entitled "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnership and Renewal," United Nations Headquarters, New York, New York, United States, 8 September 2005

Organized Meeting: "Cultural Diversity in the Era of Globalization"; Professor Wojciek Falkach; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; 12 March 2005; City Hall, Warsaw, Poland.

Participated in Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference; Addressed the General Assembly; "Cities and the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons"; Alfred L. Marder, President, International

Association of Peace Messenger Cities; United Nations Headquarters, New York, New York, United States; 3 May 2005.

Organized United States Tour: Honorable Judge C.G. Weeramantry, Vice President, International Court of Justice, The Hague, Netherlands; "Armageddon or Brave New World; Abolition of Nuclear Weapons"; May 2005.

Participated in Conference: "Cities, Disarmament and Millennium Goals"; Alfred L. Marder, President, International Association of Peace Messenger Cities; 7 August 2005; Conference Center, Hiroshima, Japan.

Organized General Assembly: International Association of Peace Messenger Cities; Theme: "The Threats to World Peace", 10 September 2005; Slovenj Gradec, Slovenia.

2006

Participated in 59th Annual NGO/DPI Conference; United Nations Headquarters, New York, New York, United States; 5 September 2006.

Organized General Assembly of International Association of Peace Messenger Cities in conjunction with Habitat 3, United Nations and World Peace Forum; Theme: "Cities and Their Role for Peace" 21 June 2006; Vancouver, Canada.

Participated in Conference of United and Local Authorities; "Millennium Goals of the United Nations and Disarmament"; Alfred L. Marder, President, International Association of Peace Messenger Cities, 24 October 2006; Perugia, Italy.

In the General Assembly in Vancouver, Canada a resolution was adopted to support and campaign for the General Assembly's Resolution for a 4th Special Session on Disarmament. We agreed to assume the initiative for mobilizing global Non Governmental Organization support. We have met with various interested missions and members of the Working Group.

We met with the Chairman of the Human Rights Council and the High Commissioner on Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland proposing a major commemoration of the document on the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

3. International Federation of Medical Students' Associations

(Special; 2003)

PART I. Introduction

i. The International Federation of Medical Students' Associations (IFMSA) is a non-profit, International non-governmental youth organization. The mission of the IFMSA is to offer future physicians a comprehensive introduction to global health issues. Through our programming and opportunities, we develop culturally sensitive students of medicine, intent on influencing the trans-national inequalities that shape the health of our planet.

IFMSA members are national medical students' associations. At the end of 2006, IFMSA had 102 members from 95 countries across the five continents and representing 1 million medical students worldwide. IFMSA's work, both educational and practical, focuses public health, reproductive and sexual health, the impact of conflict and violence on health and, of course, medical education.

ii. Since the year 2003 twenty-three new national medical students associations joined the IFMSA network, increasing the representation of medical students internationally mainly in Africa, South America and Eastern Mediterranean regions.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings:

IFMSA was represented at various United Nations meetings since 2003 where outcomes of our projects and activities were presented.

At the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) Youth Forum 25-29 September 2003, Paris, France IFMSA participated in round table discussion on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights and presented a joint regional trainings about HIV/AIDS and Human Right prepared in cooperation with UNESCO and United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). IFMSA represented medical students' voice and its activities in the Youth committee during the United Nations Non-Governmental Organization Liaison Committee 3 December 2003, Geneva, Switzerland. During the WHO (World Health Organization) Executive Board Meeting 18-24 January 2004, Geneva, Switzerland IFMSA presented a statement on Service in Reproductive Health and Road Safety and Health.

At the 57th World Health Assembly 17-21 May 2004 Geneva, Switzerland IFMSA represented medical students and their activities towards various WHO departments as Non-Governmental Organization Ad Hoc Group on Health Promotion, Resources for Health or Violence and Injury Prevention department. IFMSA took part in developing standards and launching Y-peer methodology

in the region through Standards in peer education conference hosted by UNFPA (United Nations Populations Fund) in November 2004 in Moscow, Russian Federation. Medical students' points of view were represented by IFMSA in the health related areas of the World Program of Action for youth in United Nations youth consultation on the 10 year review of the World Program of Action for Youth 31 January-3 February 2005 held in Coimbra, Portugal. IFMSA representatives took active part during the 4th Session of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) held 23-25 March, 2005 in Bangkok, Thailand where the Bangkok Declaration on Ethics in Science and Technology was signed.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters:

IFMSA/UNESCO Regional Training on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights. The main aim of the training was to act against discrimination and stigma associated with HIV/AIDS affecting young people, by organizing interdisciplinary regional training workshops with UNESCO, UNAIDS, and International Pharmaceutical Students Federation (IPSF). Since 2003 the following Regional Trainings took place: Eastern Mediterranean Regional Meeting May 2003, Beirut, Lebanon; Meeting of French speaking African countries August 2003, Yaounde, Cameroon; Balkan regional workshop November 2003, Bizovac, Croatia; Latin American training workshop February 2005, Lima, Peru.

IFMSA Anti Tuberculosis Campaign became an Initiative project of IFMSA in 2003. The Campaign aims to raise awareness on tuberculosis and establish an international strategy among medical students worldwide to respond to the disease. IFMSA became a member of the Stop Tuberculosis partnership. In cooperation with International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (IUATLD) and World Health Organization- Regional Office for Eastern Mediterranean (WHO-EMRO) a survey was conducted in more than 25 medical schools in following countries: Croatia, Egypt, Finland, Indonesia, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A checklist, including all topics that should be addressed in medical curricula was developed by WHO-EMRO and distributed to medical schools around the world by IFMSA.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed Development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals:

IFMSA prepared sessions during the meeting of the working group for The Millennium Development Goals relevant to Youth 12-19 December 2004, Strasbourg, France.

IFMSA was represented in the Stop Tuberculosis Partnership at the 57th United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) Conference: Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action 8-10 September 2004.

Many activities were held as a part of Think Global project to increase the awareness of medical students the about Millennium Development Goals. Think Global was accepted as Initiative project of IFMSA in 2004. The project aims for all future healthcare professionals to have an understanding of

global health- the broad determinants of health and health care delivery. The project is being supported by British Medical Association (BMA), World Health Organization and other partners. Various theme sessions took place during IFMSA General Assemblies and introduced medical students to several Millennium Development Goals as: Maternal and Child Health 1-7 March 2005, Antalya, Turkey; Millennium Development Goals 1-7 August 2005, Hurghada, Egypt; Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger 1-7 March 2006, Pucon, Chile; Health as a Human Right 1-7 August 2006 Zlatibor, Serbia. Series of international workshops for medical students about global health and contribution of medical students to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals was held since 2005 empowering 100 medical students to take actions towards the Millennium Development Goals on the national and international level.

The International Campaign on Malaria (ICOM) is an IFMSA Initiative accepted in 2005. The Campaign aims to to raise awareness on malaria and to coordinate the efforts of medical students worldwide in helping to reduce the burden of malaria. Two international workshops to educate medical students about malaria, effective prevention and running local projects to address the epidemic were held 28-30 July 2005 Cairo, Egypt and 26-28 February 2006 Santiago, Chile.

Kolkata Village is a long-term IFMSA project accepted in 1996. The main aim is to to promote and improve the living conditions of the villagers in the rural area of Kolkata in India and in the meantime to provide western people with knowledge about the developing countries. Since 2003 there have been several achievements as: Hygiene course and Primary Health course for local nurses in 2003 or 1200 children were enabled to go to school in past years.

Medical Student International (MSI) is a biannual international magazine for medical students published by IFMSA. Since 2004 two issues (MSI 12, August 2005 and MSI 13, March 2006) were devoted to Millennium Development Goal 1 and general introduction to increase the knowledge of medical students about this initiative.

Several activities were run towards the Millennium Development Goal 6 under the Standing Committee on Reproductive Health including AIDS of IFMSA. Medical students organized lectures, workshops, campaigns, peer trainings and other activities related to World AIDS day in past 4 years (1 December 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006) in more then 30 countries worldwide.

4. International Institute of Administrative Sciences
(Special; 1947)

PART I. Introduction

The International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) exists to advance the study and practice of public administration and public management. It operates at a global level and is funded by States worldwide but is independent of any of them and, through its links with the United Nations, seeks to develop a voice and a vision that is neutral, as objective as possible and grounded in the exigency of the fact.

Although it has existed for some 80 years (since 1930), the Institute's focus is definitely on the present. How governance is done and how it could be done better; how the law of administration applies and how it might be applied more correctly; and how the management of public affairs is conducted and how it might be best done — all of these reflect its activities.

Accountability is a core value for the Institute. Those who exercise authority must account for its use to those on whose behalf they use it. Public Administration is the key activity that connects between the power-holders and the citizen. We believe it should be effective, efficient and economical in its execution of the duties and rights of the State. We support modern governance and proper public administration and believe these should be carried out in a way that actively acknowledges diversity, that is respectful of identity and serious belief and that reflects balance.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

IIAS has harmonized the scheduling of its activities with those of the United Nations and works on its behalf both in an indirect, general manner and directly, through increasingly close cooperation with the Division for Public Administration and Development Management (Department of Economic and Social Affairs). Thus, IIAS has become a modest, but effective and credible, partner of this Division.

Joint initiatives:

Meetings

1. Joint IIAS/Department of Economic and Social Affairs panel, Yaoundé, Cameroon, 17 July 2003: "Reconstructing Governance and Public Administration for Peaceful, Sustainable Development". Held at the IIAS Conference in Yaoundé, 14-18 July 2003: "Shared Governance: Combatting Poverty and Exclusion";

2. Joint United Nations/International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration (IASIA) initiative on strengthening education in the field of public administration, Miami,

United States of America, 17 September 2003. Held at the annual IASIA Conference in Miami, 14-18 September 2003: "Public Administration: challenges of inequality and exclusion";

3. Joint United Nations/IASIA initiative on strengthening education in the field of public administration, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 15 July 2004. Held at the annual IASIA Conference in Seoul, 12-16 July 2004: "Building Leadership for Modernisation and Shared Governance";

4. Joint IIAS/Department of Economic and Social Affairs panel, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 15 July 2004: "The World Public Sector Report 2003: E-government at the Crossroads". Held at the IIAS Conference in Seoul, 14-18 July 2004: "E-governance: Challenges and Opportunities for Democracy, Administration and Law";

5. IIAS workshop on e-government, Seoul, South Korea, 26-27 May 2005. Held in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs of the Republic of Korea;

6. Joint United Nations/IASIA initiative on strengthening education in the field of public administration, Como, Italy, 14 July 2005. Held at the annual IASIA Conference in Como, 11-15 July 2005: "Education and Training at Various Administration Levels: Assessing Needs, Ensuring Quality";

7. Joint IIAS/Department of Economic and Social Affairs panel, Berlin, Germany, 22 September 2005: "Public-Private Partnership for Economic and Social Development". Held at the IIAS Conference in Berlin, 20-23 September 2005: "Public Administration and Private Enterprise: Co-operation, Competition and Regulation";

8. IASIA presentation, Lebanon, 28-29 September 2005: "The Role of Citizens in Public Service Reform". Made at a conference on good governance in the Arab countries, financed by the European Union, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Lebanon;

9. Joint IASIA/Department of Economic and Social Affairs panel, Warsaw, Poland, 6 July 2006: "Standards of excellence". Held at the annual IASIA Conference in Warsaw, 5-8 July 2006: "In search of the best: attracting, developing and retaining in public service"; and

10. Joint IIAS/Department of Economic and Social Affairs panel, Monterrey, Mexico, 19 July 2006: "Accountability from the Bottom". Held at the IIAS Conference in Monterrey, 16-20 July 2006: "Transparency for Better Governance".

Publications

1. **Excellence and Leadership in the Public Sector: The Role of Education and Training**, ed. Allan Rosenbaum & John-Mary Kauzya, United Nations and IASIA, November 2006.

2. **State Modernization and Decentralization Implications for Education and Training in Public Administration: Selected Central European and Global Perspectives**, ed. Allan Rosenbaum and Ľudmila Gajdošova, United Nations and IASIA, January 2003.

Participation by representatives of the organization

1. New York, United Nations, 5-9 April 2003, second meeting of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA);

2. Thessaloniki, Greece, 22-25 September 2003, training in e-information management, organized by the New York Office of the United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance (UNPAN);

3. New York, United Nations, 30 March-2 April 2004, meeting of CEPA;

4. New York, United Nations, 4-5 April 2005, meeting of CEPA; and

5. New York, United Nations, 26-28 March 2006, meeting of CEPA.

5. Women's World Summit Foundation

(Special; 1995)

PART I. Introduction

i. Women's World Summit Foundation (WWSF), founded on 8 March 1991, in response to the urgent call for action by the first United Nation's Children's Summit, aims the mobilization of civil society and national and international NGOs to help implement women's and children's rights and the United Nations development agenda. WWSF serves via a women's and a children's section with four programs in each section.

ii. The WWSF network (over 12 000 contacts), and its international coalition for the prevention of child abuse (over 700 active partner organizations in 119 countries) is growing daily and so does its budget. Three people work at the Geneva office together with several consultants, volunteers and interns, as well as a contact person in Austria who leads the WWSF German section.

Every year on 15 October - World Rural Women's Day, WWSF awarded its Prize for women's creativity in rural life, convened press conferences, and organized events.

Every year on 19 November - World Day for prevention of child abuse, WWSF convened:

1) a public conference on "Progress in preventing child abuse - Annual Review"

2) an award ceremony to honor four Laureate organizations with the WWSF Prize for innovative prevention measures

3) workshops, public service announcements + press conferences on the occasion of the World Day.

Expanded Areas of Activities

a) WWSF President, Dr. Wu Qing, hosted on 15 December 2004 in Beijing (China) a workshop for 25 of the Chinese Laureates having received the WWSF Prize for women's creativity in rural life, to meet and publish a book on what to do to help rural women feed China.

b) WWSF added in March 2005 a quarterly electronic newsletter via Internet www.wwsf.ch in addition to its annual printed global Newsletters: *Empowering women and children.*

c) WWSF added in December 2006 to its women's section the Mali micro-credit sheep project in partnership with the Mali NGO *Prométhée,* as a transformation project in how to make gifts differently for the economic empowerment of rural women.

d) WWSF added on 19 November 2004 to its Children's Section the Prize for innovative prevention of child abuse ($5000 per year) and awards annually 4 deserving coalition partners.

e) WWSF added on 19 November 2005 to its Children's Section the household sticker campaign *"YES to prevention of child abuse".*

f) WWSF added on 19 November 2006 to its Children's Section an International Clearinghouse of Internet links to good practice of child abuse prevention programs, and publishes a separate *Global Newsletter for its Children Section* among other publications.

PART II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

WWSF Board members participated in United Nations conferences and meetings:

1) **United Nations Commission on the Status of Women** - (28 February-11 March 2005) New York

In 2003, 2004, and 2005 several Board members attended; helped write and signed joint statements; convened side events, and convened and participated in workshops.

2) **United Nations Commission on Human Rights** – (17 March-25 April 2003, 15 March-23 April, 14 March-22 April 2005) Geneva, Switzerland

Several Board members and staff attended the 59th , 60th and 61st Sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, helped elaborate and signed joint statements, and participated in side events.

3) **United Nations Human Rights Council** – (18 September – 6 October 2006) Geneva, Switzerland

In 2006, WWSF Board- and staff members attended the Human Rights Council sessions, lobbied government representatives to include child rights and women's rights on the agenda of the new Council, signed joint statements and participated in side events.

Over the years WWSF, as an active member of the United Nations / NGO Committee on the Status of Women-Geneva (a committee under the auspices of the Conference of Non- Governmental Organizations (CONGO) in Consultative relationship with the United Nations), regularly participated in many Commission on the Status of Women/Non-Governmental Organizations (CSW/NGO) working groups that focus on the advancement of the status of women and the Millennium Development Goals (e.g. Human Rights; Nutrition; Peace; Violence against women; the girl child; the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), and Employment; Women for the World (WWSF serves as co-convener of this group)), and also regularly participated in many working groups under the auspices of the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child CRC, i.e. Sexual exploitation of children; Violence against children; and the Working group on the Human Rights.

4) **Launch in Geneva of the United Nations Study on Violence Against Children** - WWSF Executive Director and staff members attended on 20 November 2006 the presentation of the Study and Professor Paulo Pinheiro acknowledged in his speech the WWSF campaign and World Day for prevention of child abuse - 19 November.

WWSF specific activities to advance the achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty

WWSF contributed via **four** annual empowerment programs all of which focus on identifying and awarding grassroots social entrepreneurs who work to improve the quality of life in rural communities and/or support rural women's activities.

1) The Prize for women's creativity in rural life (317 prizewinners awarded by end of 2006) On 15 October 2003: WWSF awarded 33 Laureates ($500 each) for their creativity and courage to help eradicate poverty, illiteracy, sickness, inequality and marginalization. All Laureates and their work are profiled on the WWSF web site http://www.woman.ch/women/1-laureates03.php.

In 2004: Due to move of office space, the prize program was suspended for one year.

On 15 October 2005: 20 Laureates received the award. WWSF Executive Director was invited to Togo to personally present the Prize to Madame Agnélé Christine Mensah, who has in the meantime become Minister for Population issues, social affairs and the promotion of women.
On 15 October 2006: 14 Laureates received the award. As of 2006 the award money to African women's organizations was increased to $3000. - per Laureate organization, and remained the $500 each for individual prizewinners.

In September 2006, WWSF inaugurated in Geneva its Traveling Exposition which portrays the work of the 317 rural women Laureates to increase awareness of their contributions to development.

2) World Rural Women's Day - 15 October - an annual global awareness campaign to increase knowledge and empowerment

Every year, since 1997, WWSF convenes this World Day via the publication and distribution of an **OPEN LETTER to rural women of the world** with a focus on a specific theme to empower them in knowing and claiming their basic human rights.

2003 Theme: Claim your Right to information & communication technologies ICTS

2004 Theme: Claim your Right to decision-making

2005 Theme: Hold your Leaders to account: Demand that promises are kept!

2006 Theme: Claim your right to adequate housing.

3) World Day for Circles of compassion - 2 November - a focal point for community circles and annual training workshops. Since 2003, WWSF convenes the World Day with a Call to action, posters, an Open Letter to circle members and an invitation to training workshops. Participants discover their strength and courage in changing circumstances in their own lives and offer solidarity to others. Many circle members sponsor the WWSF Mali micro-credit sheep project to help implement the United Nations Millennium Development Goal No. 1. Reducing poverty and hunger.

4) **Mali micro-credit sheep project:** to help advance the MDGs

Since 2006, WWSF promotes the Mali sheep project via its campaign: *How to make your Gifts differently.* WWSF members and partners have so far sponsored over 300 sheep and the money is transmitted 100% to the WWSF Mali partner NGO *Prométhée.*

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

WWSF continues its global coalition building of relevant child rights organizations participating in marking every year since 2000 the World Day for prevention of child abuse - 19 November. WWSF definition of child abuse includes physical, emotional and sexual abuse and neglect (child labor, child

prostitution, trafficking and all forms of other neglect including prohibition of children to attend school) as well as violence against children.

Goal 3. Empowerment of women **All of the WWSF women's section programs are empowerment initiatives for rural women.**

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

Information about past meetings of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary Bodies.

On 29-30 June 2006, WWSF actively participated in the Geneva Civil Society Forum to the Economic and Social Council High-level Segment on the issue of employment and decent work. A Panel presentation on the theme **"Economic Ethos: Would a Universal Basic Income for All be Sufficient?** was organized by the Geneva CONGO/NGO Committee on spirituality, values and global concerns CSVGC-Geneva of which the WWSF Executive Director served as one of the event organizers. (see CONGO report: Civil Society Forum 2006 to the ECOSC High-Level Segment).

ii. Activities in Support of Global Principles

In the course of the reporting period celebrated several of the United Nations World Days and others, i.e. International Women's Day-8 March; World Rural Women's Day-15 October; World Food Day-16 October; World Day for the eradication of poverty-17 October; World Day for prevention of child abuse-19 November; World Peace Day-21 September; World Human Rights Day-10 December, among others.

WWSF collaborated with several United Nations Special Rapporteurs.

WWSF received financial contributions from the World Food Program, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Bank, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, among other sponsors, listed on our web site.